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Notes on Carex—XII

Kenneth Kent Mackenzie

1. An inland relative of a salt marsh sedge

The only representative of the *Ovales* which is an inhabitant of salt marshes, as far as I am aware. is *Carex hormathodes* Fernald, which is an abundant and characteristic species along the North American coasts from western Newfoundland to southeastern Virginia.* In 1902 attention was first drawn by Professor Fernald to an allied plant found in fresh water swamps and reported by him as growing from Massachusetts to the District of Columbia. This was first treated by him as *Carex tenera* Dewey var. *Richii* Fernald, and later on as *Carex hormathodes* var. *Richii* Fernald.

In northern New Jersey this variety *Richii* is an abundant plant in places in swampy meadows, and with its graceful nodding heads is one of the most pleasing and attractive of our sedges. It is in every way a much more handsome plant than is *Carex hormathodes.* But not only does it have an entirely different habitat and a different appearance, but it has technical characters which are absolutely good. The perigynia have suborbicular bodies abruptly contracted into the beaks; the perigynia are loosely ascending or spreading in the spikes; the terminal spike is abruptly contracted at base below the perigynia, and the staminate portion is conspicuous; and the spikes are scattered in a very flexuous head. In *Carex hormathodes* on the other hand the perigynia have oblong-ovate bodies much less abruptly contracted into the beaks; the perigynia are appressed; the terminal spike tapers at base, and the staminate portion is short; and the upper spikes are approximate. The differences between the two species are well brought out in the figures (No. 356–8) in Gray's Manual.

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* The inland reports for this species are all erroneous, as also are the reports of its occurrence from further south than southeastern Virginia. It however is to be expected at least as far south as North Carolina. The var. *invisa* (Boott) Fernald represents nothing but stunted specimens.

In proposing specific rank for this plant I am glad to say that I have the cordial support of Professor Fernald and Mr. Bayard Long, both of whom are well acquinted with it in the field.

Carex Richii (Fernald) Mackenzie sp. nov.

Carex tenera Dewey var. *major* Olney, Exsicc. fasc. 2, No. 15 (in part). 1870.

Carex tenera var. *Richii* Fernald, Proc. Am. Acad. **37**: 475. 1902.

Carex hormathodes Fernald var. *Richii* Fernald, Rhodora **8**: 166. 1906.

Densely cespitose, the rootstocks very short-prolonged, black, fibrillose, the culms 6–10 dm. high, erect, but very slender to base, nodding, sharply triangular, very rough beneath head, exceeding the leaves, dark brownish at base and clothed with the dried-up leaves of the previous year, the lower bladeless; leaves of the year two to four to a culm, on lower fourth, but widely separate, the lower nodes often exposed, the blades flat, 1.5–2.5 mm. wide, usually 1–3 dm. long, long-attenuate, the sheaths green striate ventrally nearly to mouth, the ligule surrounding the culm, short-prolonged beyond base of blade; spikes four to eight, strongly separate in a moniliform, flexuous head, gynaecandrous, the staminate flowers conspicuous, tapering clavate or in the terminal truncate clavate at base, the pistillate part orbicular to ovoid-orbiculur, 6–12 mm. long, 6–9 mm. wide, rounded at apex, and with some twenty to thirty spreading or spreading-ascending perigynia with conspicuous tips; lower bracts setaceous, prolonged, the upper scale-like; scales lanceolate, hyaline and yellowish-brown tinged, acuminate or aristate from the sharp midvein, shorter and much narrower than the perigynia; perigynia very flat and thin except where distended by achene, membranceous, greenish, or in age straw-colored, 4–5 mm. long, 2.5 mm. wide, the body suborbicular, widest near middle, strongly winged to base, serrulate above middle, finely about 10-nerved on either side, round-truncate and sessile at base, abruptly contracted into the flat, serrulate, red-tipped, obliquely cut dorsally at length bidentate beak, more than half length of body; achenes lenticular, stipitate, oblong-obovoid, 1.5 mm. long, 0.75 mm. wide, yellowish-brown, apiculate; style slender, obscurely jointed with achene; stigmas two, reddish, slender, short.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED*

MASSACHUSETTS: Middleboro, *Murdoch*, June, 1900 (N.E.) Canton, *Churchill*, June 17, 1900 (N.E.); Dover, *Winslow*, June 21, 1912 (N.E.); Dedham, *Forbes*, June 10, 1912 (N.E.); Stony Brook Reservation, *Kidder*, June 14, 1920 (N.E.); Sudbury, *Rich et al. 99* (TYPE), June 17, 1902 (N.E., H., P., N. Y., K.M.); Bedford, *Murdoch*, June 7, 1902 (N.E.); Weston, *Weatherby*, June 20, 1909 (N.E.); West Cambridge, *Pease 3084*, May 27, 1903 (N.E.); South Sudbury, *Miss Carr*, June 30, 1897 (N.E.); Cambridge, *Beal* (H.), also *Hubbard*, June 2, 1896 (N. E.), also *Deane*, June 8, 1887 (H.), also *Fernald*, June 10, 1891 (Col.); Stoneham, *Rich*, June 5, 1894 (N.E.); Reading, *Perkins*, June 14, 1883 (N.E.), also *Manning*, June 8, 1882 (N.E.); Arlington, *Wm. Boott*, June 5, 1870 (H.); Mystic Pond, *Wm. Boott*. June 5, 1870 (H.); Amesbury, *Eaton*, June 1, 1903 (H.); Sherborn, *Loomis 1033*, June 19, 1912 (K.M.).

RHODE ISLAND: Providence, *Olney* (N.Y.).

CONNECTICUT: Waterbury, *Blewitt*, June 15, 1911 (N.E.), also *1287*, June 10, 1912 (N.E.); South Windsor, *Woodward*, June 28, 1909 (N.E.); Columbia, *Weatherby 4090*, June 26, 1917 (N.E.); Thompson, *Weatherby 4114*, July 1, 1917 (N.E.); Pomfret, June 5, 1871 (N.Y.); Newington, *Wright*, May, 1879 (H.); Sprague, *Graves*, June 13, 1902 (H.); Griswold, *Graves*, June 16, 1899 (H.); Killingly, *Bissell*, June 22, 1902 (H.); Thompson, *Bissell*, June 22, 1902 (H.); Oxford, *Harger*, June 5, 1904 (H.), also *4262*, June 11, 1905 (P.); East Hartford, *Weatherby*, May 25, 1903 (H.); Milford, *Eames 5120*, June 24, 1904 (K. M., H.);

NEW YORK: Junius, *Sartwell* (H.).

NEW JERSEY: Closter, *Austin* (H.); Newark, *Livingston 35*, May 27, 1894 (H.); Crosswick's Creek, *Britton*, May 29, 1904 (N. Y.); Passaic River, Bergen County (N.Y.); Oradell, Bergen County, *Mackenzie 759*, June 19, 1904 (K.M.); Stirlington, Morris County, *Mackenzie 1267*, May 28, 1905 (K.M.); Monmouth Junction, *Mackenzie 4963*, May 26, 1912 (K.M.); Succasunna, *Mackenzie 4128*, June 13, 1909 (K.M.); Delanco, Burlington County, *Long 3474*, May 19, 1910 (P.); Centre Square, *Brinton*, May 20, 1892 (P.); eight miles southwest of Mickleton, *Heritage*, May 25, 1892 (P.); Budd's Lake, Morris County, *Heritage*, May 28, 1895 (P.).

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* Specimens are cited from herbaria as follows: Columbia University (Col.); Gray Herbarium, Harvard University (H.); K. K. Mackenzie (K.M); New England Botanical Club (N.E); New York Botanical Garden (N.Y.); New York State Museum (Albany); Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences (P.).

PENNSYLVANIA: Easton, *Garber*, 1868 (P.), also *Porter*, June 5, 1890 (P.); Lehigh Gap, Lehigh County, *Pretz 1831*, May 20, 1909 (P.); Slatington, Lehigh County, *Pretz 10182*, June 6, 1920 (P.), also *Bachman 2132*, June 1, 1911 (P.); Strassburg, Lehigh County, *Pretz 3355*, May 20, 1911 (P.); Cementon, Lehigh County, *Pretz 10131*, May 30, 1920 (P.); Rockhill, *MacElwee*, May 31, 1903 (P.); Quakertown, Bucks County, *Martindale* (P.); Sellersville, *Pretz*, May 25, 1884, June 1, 1888, and May 26, 1896 (P.), also *Crawford*, June 1, 1989 (P).; Penn Valley, Bucks County, *Crawford*, June 1, 1899 (P.); Tullytown, *Crawford & Brown*, 1902 (P.); Byberry, *Martindale*, June, 1864 (P.); Wissahickon, *A. H. Smith* (P.); Sugartown, Chester County, *Pennell & Long 7628*, June 26, 1912 (P.); Nottingham, Chester County, *Pennell & Long 7483*, June 22, 1912 (P.); Mercersburg, Franklin County, *ex herb. Porter*, May 25, 1847 (P.); Wyoming Valley, *Thurston*, 1892 (P.); Elk County, *McMinn*, 1868 (P.).

DELAWARE: Wilmington, *Commons*, June 30, 1896 (P.); Vandyke, Newcastle County, *Long* May 24, 1909 (P.); Townsend, *Commons*, May 17, 1883 (P.).

INDIANA: Palmyra, Harrison County, *Deam 23417*, June 4, 1917 (K.M., H).

2. A SEGREGATE FROM CAREX ALBOLUTESCENS

Among the varieties of *Carex straminea* Willd. recognized by Professor Bailey was var. *cumulata* Bailey, based on specimens collected in Pennsylvania by Porter, in New Brunswick by Fowler and on the Saskatchewan Plains by Macoun. This variety, proposed in 1889, was maintained by Bailey in 1890 in the 6th Edition of Gray's Manual (p. 622), where its distribution was given as from Pennsylvania to New England and northward. It was said to be rare and to grow in dry grounds. Three years later in 1893 Professor Bailey placed the plant under *Carex albolutescens* Schw., as a variety, but added nothing to his previous publications concerning its distinguishing characters or range; and this treatment is followed by Kükenthal in the Pflanzenreich (4^{20}: 209). By other authors Professor Bailey's name has been treated as a synonym of *Carex albolutescens*.*

As shown however by the large number of specimens of Bailey's variety which have been collected in recent years, it not only has an entirely different range from *Carex albolutescens* but it has several constant and well-marked points of difference, and is clearly entitled to specific rank. It is a northern species ranging from Saskatchewan to New Brunswick and south to Massachusetts, Connecticut and northern Pennsylvania. It occurs in a great variety of habitats varying from wet to dry, but seems able to thrive in much drier places than can *Carex albolutescens*. In the southern part of its range it seems only to be recorded from the higher elevations. It is not a coastal plain plant like *Carex albolutescens*, but like that species is not a species of limestone areas.

As above stated *Carex albolutescens* is typically a coastal plant. It reaches its northern limit in eastern Massachusetts but has a very extensive range to the south, being found as far south as northern South America. In the more southern part of its range it gets into the mountains.

The best technical character to separate the northern plant from *Carex albolutescens* is that in it the perigynia are nerveless ventrally, while in *Carex albolutescens* they are strongly several-nerved. But in addition to this the spikes are numerous (five to thirty) and densely aggregated; the green perigynia are more conspicuous than in *Carex albolutescens*, thus giving the heads a characteristic heavy, green, or in age brownish, appearance; the sheaths are looser, and the leaf-blades of the sterile culms are usually wider, being 4–5 mm. in width; in developed plants the lateral spikes also are truncate-rounded at base.

Carex albolutescens has fewer spikes (three to ten), which are less densely aggregated; and the heads have a very characteristic silvery-green appearance; its sheaths are tighter than in the northern plant and the leaf-blades of the sterile culms are normally narrower and but 2.5–3 mm. in width (although occasionally more); and the lateral spikes are round-tapering at base.

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* The perigynium and the heavily spiked head, figured in the seventh edition of Gray's Manual (*f. 351*) as *Carex albolutescens*, represent Bailey's plant, and the head with five spikes represents genuine *Carex albolutescens*.

The northern plant is evidently abundantly distinct and it should be treated as

Carex cumulata (Bailey) Mackenzie sp. nov.

Carex alata Torr. var. *pulchra* Olney (mostly), Exsicc. fasc. 2, No. 23 (also Bailey Proc. Am. Acad. **22**: 150 as synonym). 1871.

Carex straminea Willd. var. *cumulata* Bailey, Mem. Torrey Club **1**: 23. 1889.

Carex albolutescens Schw. var. *cumulata* Bailey, Bull. Torrey Club **20**: 422. 1893.

Very densely cespitose, the rootstock not prolonged, the culms 3–9 dm. high, stiff, sharply triangular, roughened beneath head, brownish at base and clothed with the dried-up leaves of the previous year, the lowest bladeless; leaves of the year with well-developed blades two to four to a culm, on lower third but not bunched, the lower nodes sometimes exposed, the blades flat, light-green, thickish, erect or ascending, 3–5 mm. wide, 7–25 cm. long, roughened towards apex, the sheaths loose, strongly green striate ventrally and conspicuously prolonged beyond base of blade and continuous with the ligule; sterile shoots elongated, the blades usually 4–5 mm. wide, occasionally narrower, erect, the sheaths very loose; spikes five to thirty, gynaecandrous, very closely aggregated into an ovoid or oblong head 2–4 cm. long, 1–2 cm. thick, the spikes ovoid, 6–10 mm. long, 5–8 mm. thick, short-pointed at apex, the lateral truncate or rounded at base, the terminal clavate, greenish appearing or in age brownish, closely many-flowered, the perigynia ascending with appressed green tips; lowest bract cuspidate prolonged, often conspicuous; scales ovate, obtuse or acute, much narrower and shorter than the perigynia, white-hyaline with one- to three-nerved green center; perigynia thin, plano-convex, 3–4 mm. long, 2.5 mm. wide, membranaceous, greenish or in age brownish, the body orbicular-obovate, widest at top, round-tapering and sessile at base, wing-margined nearly to base, serrulate above the middle, nerveless ventrally, lightly several-nerved dorsally, very abruptly contracted into the short, serrulate, flat, obliquely cut dorsally beak about 0.75 mm. long, about one-third to one-fourth the length of the body; achenes lenticular, oval-obovoid, at maturity yellowish brown, very short substipitate, 2 mm. long, 1.25 mm. wide, bent-apiculate; style slender, jointed with achene, at length deciduous; stigmas two, slender, light-reddish, short.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

NEW BRUNSWICK: Bass River, *Fowler*, August 9, 1872 (H, N.Y.); Miramichi, *Fowler*, August 24, 1894 (H.), also *Williams & Fernald*, July 25, 1902 (H.); Kent County, *Fowler* (TYPE), July 1870 (H., N.Y., Col. Albany, P.).

NOVA SCOTIA: Bell's Island, Lahave River, *Macoun 82518*, August 10, 1910 (H.); Bridgewater, *Macoun 82519*, July 18, 1910 (H.); Springhill Junction, *Pease & Long 20309*, July 18, 1920 (K.M.); Port Mouton, *Fernald & Graves 20312*, August 18, 1920 (K.M.); Middleton, *Fernald et al. 20325*, July 20, 1920 (K. M.); Broad River, *Fernald & Bissell 20311*, August 16, 1920 (K.M.).

MAINE: Somesville, *Fernald*, September 22, 1892 (N.E.,H.); Bangor, *Knight*, August 7, 1904 (H.); Pembroke, *Fernald 1439*, July 17, 1909, (N.E., H.); Southport, *Fernald*, August 1 and 2, 1894, (N.E., H); Kennebunk, *Parlin 867*, August 26, 1897 (H., N.E.); Mt. Desert Island, *Greenleaf*, August 3, 1883 (N.E.), also *Rand*, *Redfield*, *Faxon*, *Fernald*, *Williams*, numerous collections 1890–1898 (H., N.E., Col., N.Y.); Milford, *Fernald & Long 12928*, August 25, 1916 (N.E.); Lovell, *Pease 17307*, August 30, 1918 (N.E.); Matinicus, *C. A. E. Long*, August 28, 1919 (N. E.); summit of Mt. Battie, 1325 feet, *Furbish*, July 14, 1903 (N.E.), also *Bissell*, August 13, 1913 (N.E.); Durham, *Dinsmore*, August, 1898 (N.E.); Bear Mountain, Livermore, *Furbish*, July 24 and 25, 1896 (N.E.); Kennebunk, *Deane*, July 5, 1894 (N.E.); Berwick, *Parlin 1062*, July 24, 1898 (N.E.); North Berwick, *Fernald*, July, 1897 (N.E.).

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Nottingham, *Eaton*, June 20, 1900 (H.); Mt. Monadnock, 3000 ft., *Harper*, July 3, 1899 (N.E.), also "*A. W. D.*," August 7, 1916 (N.E.).

MASSACHUSETTS: Mt. Watatic, Ashby, *Knowlton*, August 9, 1908 (H.); Medford, *W. Boott*, June 30, 1861, (N.E.); July 25, 1863 (H.); Edgewith, *W. Boott*, July, 1853 (H.); Ashland, *Morong*, July 10, 1879 (H.); West Manchester, *Hubbard 195*, October 11, 1911 (N.E.); Middlesex Falls, *Kidder*, June 28, 1920 (N.E.); Wilmington, *Collins*, June 25, 1887 (N.E.); Mt. Washington, Berkshire County, *Hoffman*, August 23, 1914

(N.E.); Lake Undine Dome, Berkshire county, *Hoffman*, August 27, 1902 (N. E.).

CONNECTICUT: East Windsor Hill, "*A. W. D.*", August 26, 1915 (N.E.); South Windsor, *Bissell*, July 30, 1916 (N.E.); also *Blewitt 1502*, July 10, 1912 (N.E.), also *3470*, August 8, 1917 (P.).

NEW YORK: Taghkanick Range, *Hoysradt*, July-August (H.); Karner, Albany County, *House, 6410*, July 7, 1919 (Albany); Whitestown, Oneida County, *Haberer 3760*, August 22, 1912 (Albany); Ft. Ann, Washington County, *Burnham 49*, June 19, 1892 (N.Y.); Sams Point, alt. 2600 ft., *Rusby*, August 20, 1896 (Col.); Mt. Riga, *Hoysradt*, July 17, 1878 (Col.).

PENNSYLVANIA: Naomi Pines, *Porter*, July 1, 1893 (P.), also *Britton*, July 2, 1893 (Col.); Pocono Plateau, *T. Greene*, September 4, 1861 (P.), also *Porter*, September 11, 1869 (P.), July 25, 1881 (P.), August 6, 1891 (Col., H.), and July 1, 1893 (P.).

MICHIGAN: Alger, *Wheeler*, July 2, 1895 (H.); Omer, Arenac County, *Wheeler*, July 24, 1902 (H.); Duck Lake, Arenac County, *Wheeler*, 1900 (H.); Township 18, n. 4 E., Section 24, *Wheeler*, August 8, 1900 (H.); Township 19, n. 6 E., Section 16, *Wheeler*, August 9, 1900 (H.); Emerson, Chippewa County, *Dodge*, August 28 and September 4, 1914, (K.M.); Manistique, Schoolcraft County, *Dodge*, September 22, 1915 (K.M.); Alpena, *Wheeler*, July 8, 1895 (H., Col.).

ONTARIO: Lake of the Woods, *Macoun 33*, July 28, 1872 (H.).

SASKATCHEWAN: Fort Ellice, *Macoun 219*, 1872 (H.).

3. A NORTHERN RELATIVE OF CAREX BREVIOR

In the northern part of the United States from Maine to Michigan and in southern Canada from Ontario to Manitoba, there is found a large, robust and handsome member of the *Ovales*. It has five to ten spikes, which normally are well separated, but plants with approximate or subapproximate spikes are not uncommon. It is the plant treated by Professor Fernald as *Carex festucacea* Schk. (Proc. Am. Acad. **37**: 477. *pl. 3, f. 47–48*), and also so treated in Gray's Manual (7th ed., p. 221. *f. 363*). To it is added in the treatments referred to a variety *brevior* (Dewey) Fernald, distinguished by having but three to six approximate or subapproximate spikes.

When I prepared the article on *Carex* for the second edition of Britton & Brown's Illustrated Flora, I treated these two plants together, because the number of heads and their degree of separation was not a constant character. Later, in a paper on *Carex straminea* and its allies (Bull. Torrey Club 42: 603. 1916), it was pointed out that the genuine *Carex festucacea* was a different plant than either of the above, and the name *Carex brevior* (Dewey) Mackenzie was applied to what I had treated as *Carex festucacea* Schk. in the Illustrated Flora.

In the meantime Kükenthal (Pflanzenreich 4^{20}: 207), noticing the close general resemblance of Fernald's *Carex festucacea* to *Carex Bicknellii* Britton (*Carex straminea* var. *Crawei* Boott), cited it under his treatment of that plant.

A detailed study has disclosed that the large northern plant here under discussion has characters which are constant in a very considerable series of specimens. As compared with *Carex brevior* it has the perigynia appressed-erect instead of spreading-ascending. The mature perigynia are membranaceous and strongly pellucid-puncticulate. They entirely lack the firm coriaceous texture so characteristic of *Carex brevior* and are also more nerved than in that species. These differences are well brought out in Fernald's figures above referred to, even the difference in the texture of the perigynia coming out.

The culms of the northern plant are much developed the first year of their growth, and the old dried leaves towards the base of the culm are therefore very marked in the flowering year. In *Carex brevior* on the other hand the development the first year is much less, and the dried leaves are short and rather inconspicuous in the flowering year. The sheaths too in the northern plant are white-hyaline ventrally for but a short distance, while in *Carex brevior* this feature is very strongly developed, and they also differ from those of the latter plant in being strongly papillate dorsally. As stated by Fernald the northern plant has five to ten spikes which normally are distinct and well separate, and *Carex brevior* usually has fewer spikes which are approximate or sub-approximate. However, this is but a well-marked tendency and specimens of the northern plant with a congested head or *Carex brevior* with spikes as widely separated as in the northern plant are not uncommon. *Carex Bicknellii* can be readily distinguished by its larger

(5.5–7.5 mm. long), nearly translucent perigynia, which are strongly about ten-nerved ventrally, and very strongly winged. It is, I would say, more closely related to the northern plant than is *Carex brevior*.

A real understanding of the members of the *Ovales* found in the northeastern part of North America and the characters which separate them dates from Professor Fernald's revision of the group in 1902. The plant which I have been here discussing is one which he has collected on a number of occasions. It is therefore one to which it is highly fitting to give his name. Unfortunately there is a poorly understood Japanese species to which his name has been given. Under the circumstances I trust that I will be pardoned in proposing for the plant I have been discussing a longer name than would ordinarily be desirable.

Carex Merritt-Fernaldii Mackenzie sp. nov.

"*Carex festucacea* Schkuhr" Fernald, Proc. Am. Acad. 37: 477. *pl. 3, f. 47–8.* 1902.

Cespitose from short-prolonged, lignescent, black-fibrillose rootstocks, the culms 3–10 dm. high, slender but stiff, sharply triangular above, terete towards base, strongly biennial, exceeding the leaves, smooth or very slightly roughened beneath head, conspicuously clothed at base with the short -bladed leaves of the previous year, the lower bladeless; leaves with well-developed blades three to six to a culm, on the lower third but not bunched, the blades erect-ascending, dull- or yellowish-green, firm, 1.5–3 mm. wide, usually 1–2 dm. long, strongly roughened towards apex especially on the margins, the sheaths tight, white-hyaline ventrally for a short distance below mouth only, strongly papillate dorsally, extending up beyond point of insertion of blade and continuous with ligule, the latter longer than wide; spikes four to ten (usually six to eight), aggregated to separate, the head 1.5–8 cm. long, 7–15 mm. wide, the spikes gynaecandrous, subglobose to ovoid, 7–15 mm. long, 5–9 mm. wide, with fifteen to thirty appressed-ascending perigynia above (the beaks appressed-ascending), blunt at apex, abruptly contracted into the short clavate basal staminate portion; bracts scale-like, the lowest often prolonged, 1–4 cm. long, the upper merely acuminate or short-awned; scales ovate, obtuse to short-cuspidate, yellowish brown with three-nerved green center and narrow hyaline margins, shorter and much narrower than the perigynia above; perigynia suborbicular, 4–5 mm. long, 2.5–3.5 mm. wide, concave-convex, thickish over the achene but the walls membranaceous, strongly pellucid-puncticulate, yellowish-green or in age yellowish-white, strongly winged to base, serrulate to below middle, truncate rounded at base, strongly several to many nerved dorsally, nerveless to three to five-nerved ventrally, often only towards base, the wings one- to two-nerved, abruptly narrowed into the flat, serrulate, reddish-brown tipped, obliquely cut dorsally, bidentate beak, about 1 mm. long and less than one-third length of body, the margins of the orifice reddish-brown; achenes lenticular, 1.75 mm. long, 1.5 mm. wide, substipitate, apiculate, brown, shining; style slender, straight, jointed with achene, deciduous; stigmas two, reddish brown, slender, long.

TYPE LOCALITY: Orono, Maine, *Fernald*, July 3, 1897 (TYPE in the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

MAINE: Seal Harbor, *Redfield*, July 14, 1890 (H., N.E., P.), also *Williams* July 25, 1890 (N.E); Canton, *Parlin 2021*, August 8, 1906 (H.); North Berwick, *Parlin 798*, July 15, 1897, also May 1892 (H.); Mt. Desert Island, *Rand*, July 9, 1893, also July 15, 1894 (H.); Basin Mills, *Knight*, July 15, 1904 (H.); Orono, *Fernald*, June 1, 1899 (N.E.), July 14, 1890 (N.E.), July 12, 1897 (N.E.), July 2 and 3, 1897 (H.); Bumford Point, *Parlin*, July 4, 1890 (H.); Canton, *Parlin* 1972, July 10, 1906 (H.), also *2275*, 1907 (H.); Tatnic, *Parlin*, July 11, 1891, also June 1892, (N. E., H.); Orono, *Fernald & Long 12953*, July 22, 1916; (N.E., P.); Milford, *Fernald & Long 12955*, August 25, 1916 (N.E., P.); Farmington, *Knowlton*, July 9, 1911 (N.E., P.); Woodstock, *Pease 17126*, July 11, 1918 (N.E.); Canton, *Parlin 2094*, June 25, 1907 (N.E.); Dixfield, *Parlin 2461*, June 28, 1908 (N.E.); Gilead, *Pease 16013*, July 5, 1914 (N.E.); Rumford Point, *Parlin*, July 4, 1890 (N.E.); Dennysville, *Fernald 1444*, July 19, 1909 (N.E.); Columbia, *Knowlton*, August 4, 1916 (N.E., P.); West Pembroke, *Fernald 1452*, July 6, 1909 (N.E.); Big Hill, *Fernald 1438*, July 17, 1909 (N.E.); Leeds, *Knowlton*, July 23, 1916, (N.E., P.); New Gloucester, *Knowlton*, July 25, 1920 (N.E.); Baldwin, *Fernald et al. 12956*, August 30, 1916 (N.E., P.); Kennebunkport, *Deane*, July 12, 1894 (N. E.); North Berwick, *Parlin 798*, July 15, 1897 (N.E.); Alfred, *Fernald & Long*, *12954*, August 10, 1916 (N.E., P.); Wells, *Fernald & Long 12952*, August 8, 1916 (N.E., P.); North Berwick, *Parlin & Fernald*, June 13–14, 1896 (N.E.); Tatnic Hill, *Parlin & Fernald*, June 13–14, 1896 (N.E.); Cape Porpoise, *Furbish*, July, 1901 (N.E.); South Berwick, Parlin, July 31, 1896 (N.E.); Hermon, *Knight* 5035, June 30, 1906 (K.M.); Veazie, *Knight*, July 15, 1905 (K.M.).

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Troy, *Rand & Robinson 507*, June 13, 1898 (H.); Shelburne, *Deane*, July 8, 1914, also July 30, 1914 (N.E., P.); Plymouth, *Fernald, 11589*, July 30, 1915 (N.E.); Durham, *Knowlton*, July 1, 1917 (P.).

VERMONT: Mason Hill, Pownal, *Churchill*, June 18, 1901 (N.E).

MASSACHUSETTS: Amherst, *B. P. Clark*, June 6, 1881 (P.).

NEW YORK: Wellesley Island, Jefferson County, *Robinson & Maxon 1*, June 28, 1902 (H.); Thousand Island Park, *Ball*, July 1904 (K.M.); Middle Grove, Saratoga County, *Peck* (Albany); East Galway, Saratoga County, *E. A. Burt* (Albany); West Ft. Ann, Washington County, *Burnham*, June 27, 1918 (Albany).

ONTARIO: Lake Nipigon, *John Macoun*, July 11, 1884 (H.); Kingston, *Klugh*, June 30, 1906 (H.); "Portage River, Lake Superior", *ex herb. C. E. Smith*, August 3, 1865 (P.).

MICHIGAN: Washington, *ex herb. Dewey;* Herb. (H.); Keweenaw County, *Farwell* 762, August 1890 (H.); Muskegon, *McClatchie 48* (H.); Douglas Lake, Emmet County, *Ehlers, 296, 299*, July 17, 1920, also *L. E. Smith 1*, July 3, 1917 and 159, Aug. 20, 1917(K.M.); Clifton, *Farwell*, July 18, 1890 (Albany); Isle Royale *Williamson, 2276* August 15, 1912 (P.).

MANITOBA: Lake Winnipeg Valley, *Bourgeau* 1857 (H.).

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ADDENDUM

After the above was written, and when on a visit to the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, Mr. Bayard Long asked me to look at the type specimen of *Carex albolutescens* Schw. preserved there. It was apparent that it was a young and immature specimen of the genuine *Carex straminea* Schk. as interpreted by me (Bull. Torrey Club **42**: 605–6), a conclusion which Mr. Long had himself arrived at. The previous identification of the plant of Schweinitz with the plant treated in this article and generally as *Carex albolutescens* can be readily understood. The two species really stand next to each other, and as long as genuine *Carex straminea* was not understood and kept separate, it was a natural thing to do to identify the plant of Schweinitz in the way that was done. The name, however, has always been inappropriate, and one is glad to be able to reduce it to synonymy.

It now appears that the plant treated in this article and generally as *Carex albolutescens* ("*Carex albolutescens* Schw." Kükenth. in Engler, Pflanzenreich 4^{20}: 208; Mackenzie in Britton & Brown, Ill. Fl. (2d. ed.) **1**: 385. *f. 941* [excluding var. *cumulata* Bailey]; Robinson & Fernald in A. Gray Man. (7th. ed.) 219. *pl. 351* [left hand] excluding var. *cumulata* Bailey; "*Carex foenea* Willd." Boott, Ill. Carex **3**: 118, *pl. 375*) is without a name. It therefore gives me much pleasure to be able to name it for that excellent field man and acute student, Mr. Bayard Long, as **Carex Longii.** A specimen collected July 24, 1907, by Mr. Long at Cold Spring, Cape May County, New Jersey, and preserved in the herbarium of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences is designated as the type.